bring iibout peace in the Indian Subcontinent in the context of N-tests by India and Pakistan in May, 1998;

(b) if so, what specific observations and recommendations were made therein; and

(c) what was Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The Foreign Minister of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, P-5, in their meeting in Geneva. June, 1998 adopted a Joint Communique which "condemned" the tests carried out by India and Pakistan, expressed their "deep concern about the danger to peace and stability in the region" and "pledged to cooperate closely" in order to prevent an arms race in the sub-continent, "bolster the non-proliferation regime and to encourage reconciliation and peaceful resolution of differences between India and Pakistan". They called upon India and Pakistan to adhere to the CTBT immediately and unconditonally and .said that their goal continues to be adherence by all countries to the NPT as it stands, without any modification. They said that they would "actively encourage" India and Pakistan "to find mutually acceptable solution, through direct dialogue that address the root causes of tension, including Kashmir and to try to build confidence rather than seek confronation".

(c) The Government issued a statement pointing out that India enjoys a consistent record as a responsible member of the international community and a pioneer and leadmg participant in the movement towards global nuclear disarmament. India has made consistent efforts aimed towards building confidence and promoting peace and stability in our region. In the wake of the nuclear tests. Government have also taken various initiatives with a view to addressing concerns expressed subsequent to the tests. India expects a positive reponse to the various initiatives it has announced so that peace and stability are maintained in the sub-continent. The statement also underlined that one of the most serious threats to our security has arisen because of the non-observance of the obligations that the Permanent five have undertaken under the NPT.

Pakistan's Announcement of Unilateral Moratorium on Nuclear Test

3284. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be plea.sed to state:

(a) whether Pakistan announced on June 11, 1998, a unilateral moratorium on testing, adding that it was ready to reach a "no-nuclcar test" agreement with India and making a formal offer for a new round of pcac5 talks; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On June 12, Government invited an official delegation led by the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan to visit New Delhi on June 22, 1998 to resume the Foreign Secretary-level talks on the basis of the January 1998 proposals made by us to Pakistan.

Sino-US Nexus

3285. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government see a Sino-US nexus for ensuring that China plays a major role with US backing in resolving the bilateral issues and differences between India and Pakistan;

(b). if so, what circumstances and facts have led Government to this conclusion, and what moves have so far been made by US, China and Pakistan in that direction; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to thses moves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In his remarks to the national Geographic Society in Washington on June 11, 1998, US President Bill Clinton, said inter alia "because of its history with both countries. Chine must be a part of any ultimate resolution of this matter". Subsequently on June 27, 1998, the US and Chine issued a Joint Statement on South Asia which inter alia stated that "we are committed to assist where possible India and Pakistan tor esolve peacefully the difficult and long-standing differences between them, including the issue of Kashmir we reafirm our hope that wc can jointly and individually contribute to the achievement of a peaceful, prosperous and secure South Asia we will work to achieve a peaceful and mutually acceptable resolution of differences between Indian and Pakistan".

(c) Government have conveyed its reaction to the Joint State in the statement of official spokesman issued on 27.06.1998, which categorically rejects this approach as completely unacceptable.

Aid to Iraq on Humanitarian Grounds

3286. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended aid to Iraq on humanitarian grounds; if so, the nature of the aid;

(b) the details of aid gLvciu during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government would consider taking intiative at the international level for lifting sanction against Iraq by the Security Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): Government of India have extended humanitarian aid to Iraq. The details of such aid given to Iraq during the last three years is as follow :

Humanitarian aid to Iraq

SI. No.	Yciir	Items supplied	Valuc(Rs.)
1.	1995-96	(i) 1,000 tonnes of wheat	65.74 lakh
		(ii) 58 tonnes of tea	50.00 Lakh
		(iii) Medicines and pharmaceuticals	2.85 lakhs
2.	1996-97	(i) Milk powder and baby food	50.00 lakhs
		(ii) Medical equipment and appliances	150.00 lakhs
3.	1997-98	Stationery items	50.00 lakhs

2. India would like to see the removal of sanctions in tandem with Iraq's compliance with the relevant resolution of the UN Security Council.

Air Journeys charged on Haj Committee Account

3287. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Air India has issued 25 free tickets to Haj Committee for making arrangements;

(b) the number of Air journeys charged on Haj Committee's ateount in addition to the tickets issued by Air India; and

(c) the names of Haj Committee members and officials, who have utilised or travelled on Air India and Haj